# ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.



## Alexandria, Va.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1876.

The letters of the democratic candidates for President and Vice President of the United States appear in to-day's Gazette, and a calm and unprejudiced perusal of them will, it seems to us, not only confirm the determination of every democrat and conservative in the country to support his party's ticket, but induce all who are really in favor of reform and the restoration of the government to honest, capable, efficient and dignified hands, to vote for the two men, who, it such a consummation be possible, can accomplish that desirable result. Master hands in the science of statesmanship peaced the letters alluded to, and when they assume the reins of government the blight in flicted upon a confiding country by the radical party will be removed, and peace and prosperi ty again lighten the hearts of a now unhappy people. Mr. Tilden grasps the idea of the campaign when he says:

"I simply say that we cannot afford the costly and ruinous policy of the radical mejority of Congress. - We cannot afford that policy toward the South. We cannot afford the magnificent and oppressive centralism into which our gov eroment is being converted. We cannot afford the present magnificent scale of taxation.'

And Mr. Hendricks is no less effective when he truthfully says:

"Every industry and interest of the people have been made to suffer by the party now in power, and in the executive departments of the government dishonesty, rapacity and venalty have debauched the public service. Men known to be unworthy have been promoted, whilst others have been degraded for fidelity to official duty. Public office has been made the means of private profit, and the country has been offended to see a class of men who boast the friendship of sworn protectors of the State, amasing fortunes by detrauding the public treasury and by corrupting the servants of the perple. Nothing can be well with us or with our affairs until the public conscience, shocked by the enormous evils and abuses which prevail. shall have demanded and compelled an uusparing reformation of our national administration in its head and its members. In such a reformation the removal of a single officer, even the President, is comparatively a trifling matter, if the system which he represents and which has fostered him as he has fostered it, is suffer-

The Radical State Central Committee of Indiana met at Indianapolis yesterday, and nominated Benjamin Harrison, of that city, for Governor, vice Godlove S. Orth, forced to resign. In a State in which the result of the election was acknowledged on both s des to be substitution of another, but a short time before the ballots are to be east, must of necessity react disadvantageously upon the side that adopts that policy, and, so certainly will this be the case in Indiana that the friends of Mr. Williams, the democratic candidate, are now assured of his election, and that the State will

John A. Hyman, negro radical Corgressman from North Carolina, has been giving so many orders on the Sergeant of Arms of the House of Representatives that the latter says if he paid them all they would exceed the salary of the friend and brother by \$20 000.

### Foreign News.

RAGUSA, Aug. 5 .- Yesterday the Turkish garrison at Keum, the Turkish portion of Kick, destroyed the fortifications and embarked for Antivari. There was a battle yesterday near Trebinje, but no particulars have been re-

LONDON, Aug. 5 .- Bell's Life says the Thames professional four who are to participate in the regatta at Philadelphia find difficulty in obtaining funds to defray their expenses.

Upwards of forty fishermen and sailors of coasing vessels perished in the gale which prevailed on the coasts of Scotland and England last Thursday

The Turkish Ambassader here announces that he has been authorized to engage twenty or thirty English surgeons for field service in

the Turkish armies. BUCHAREST, Aug. 5 .- The Roumanian Min

istry have resigned. No cause is assigned for this action.

LONDON, Aug. 5. - After a long and bitter discussion and many divisions, chiefly in consequence of the reactionary amendments made by private members and accepted by the gov eroment, Viscount Landon's Elucation bill passed the House of Commons to-day by a vote of 119 to 46. The House met at noon for the purpose of considering this bill, and though the bill passed through the committee last night it was under three and a-half hours' further debate to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 5.-Emperor William has written to the King of Bavaria saying that it his health permits he will attend the Wagner fistival at Bayreuth, which takes place this

Morristown, N. J., August 5 .- The "Buf falo" passed over about 5 miles south of Morristown at six o'clock this morning, about four hundred feet from the ground. Conversation was had with the people in it. It departed due east. It passed Barking Ridge at 6:30 going north by

ROSEVILLE, N. J., August 5 .- The balloon Buffalo landed opposite this place in New Jersey this morning at 10 o'clock. Nine men and one woman all well landed here to allow some of the party to alight, but the balloon could not rise again as there was no wind, so the balloon was packed and all went on a tug to Perth Amboy from whence they will return to Philadelphia.

### The Indian War.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 .- Advices received at Gen Sheridan's headquarters this morning state that a fight occurred between a party of heid ers and a band of Indians on the fourth instant. One Indian was killed, and the whites succeed ed in capturing a considerable number.

A young man named John Watkins employed on the W. & O. Railroad had his thumb badly mashed while coupling cars at Leesburg yes terday.

was never better than at present.

Letters of Acceptance The following is Governor Tilden's letter of

acceptance : ALBANY, July 31, 1876. GENTLEMEN: When I had the honor to receive a personal delivery of your letter on be haif of the Democratic National Convention, held on the 20th of June, at St. L uis, advising me of my nomination as the candidate of the constituency represented by that body for the effice of President of the United States, I answered that at my earliest convenience, and in conformity with usage, I would prepare and transmit to you a formal acceptance. I now avail myself of the first interval in unavoidable occupations to fullfit that engagement. The convention, before making its nominations. adopted a declaration of principles which, as a whole, seem to me a wise exposition of the necessities of our country, and of the reforms needed to bring back the Government to its true functions, to restore purity of administration and to renew the prosperity of the people. But some of the reforms are so urgent that they claim more than a passing approval.

The necessity of a reform in the scale of pub lic expense, F d ral, State and municipal, in the modes of Federal taxation, justifies all the prominence given to it in the declaration of the St. Louis convention. The present depression in all the business and industries of the people, which is depriving labor of its employment and carrying want into so many homes, has its principal cause in excessive governmental con sump ion under the illusions of a specious pros perity engendered by the false policies of the Federal Government. A waste of capital has been going on ever since the peace of 1865. which could only end in universal disaster. It was aggravated, moreover, by a financial policy which tended to diminish the energy, skill and economy of production, and the frugality of private consumption, and induced miscaleu lation in business and an unremunerative use ficulty, if wisely planued. Discreetly pursued, of capital and labor. Even in prosperous times it ought not to cost any sacrifice to the business the daily wants of industrious communities of the country. It should tend, on the conpress closely upon their daily earnings. The trary, to revival of hope and confidence. The margin of possible national savings is at best a coin in the Treasury on the 30th of June, insmall percentage of national earnings. Yet now cluding what is held against coin certificates, for these eleven years governmental consump- amounted to nearly seventy-four millions. The tion has been a larger portion of the national current of previous metals which has flowed earnings than the whole people can possibly out of our country for eleven years, from July save even in prosperous times for all new investments. The cops quences of these errors were never doubtful, never invisible; they were necessary and inevitable, and were foreseen and depicted when the waves of that fictitious pros | r quisite quantities, by intercepting from the perity ran highest. In a speech made by me on the 24th of September, 1868, it was said of these taxes: "They bear heavily upon every man's income, upon every industry and every money markets, is a result to be easily worked business in the country, and year by year they out by practical knowledge and judgment, with are destined to press still more heavily unless we arrest the system that gives rise to them. It was comparatively easy when values were doubling under repeated issues of legal-tender paper money to pay out of the froth of our growing and apparent wealth these taxes, but when values recede and sink toward their natural scale, the tax-gatherer takes from us not only our income, not only our profits, but also a portion of our capital. I do not wish to ex present form, and the Government were to aggerate or alarm. I simply say that we can not afford the costly and ruineus policy of the radical majority of Congress. We cannot afford that policy toward the South. We cannot | afford the magnificent and oppressive centralism into which our Government is being conau individual or a corporation. What you plus, that is the withdrawal of any which are all the legerdemain of finance and financierieg; I would give the whole of it for the old home maxim "live within your income." This reform will be resisted at every step, but it must be pressed persistently. We see to day the ness are largely caused by temporary beliefs of uncertain this withdrawal of one candidate and immediate representatives of the people in one branch of Congress, while struggling to r duce expenditures, compelled to confront the menace of the Scoate and the Executive that unless the objectionable appropriations be consented to the operations of the Government thereunder shall suffer detriment or cease. In my judgment an amendment to the Constitution ought to be devised separating into distinct bills the appropriations for the various departgo for Tilden in the subsequent presidential ments of the public service, and excluding from each bill all appropriations for other objects and all independent legislation. In that way alone the advisory power of each of the two Houses and of the Executive can be preserved and exempted from the moral duress which often compels assent to objectionable appropriations rather than stop the wheels of Govern-

An accessory cause enhancing the dis ress in business is to be found in the systematic and insupportable misgovernment imposed on the States of the South. Besides the ordinary effects of ignorant and dishonest administration, it has inflicted upon them enormous issues of fraudulert boods, the scanty avails of which were wasted or stolen, and the existence of which is a public discredit, tending to banktuptey or repudiation. Taxes, generally oppressive, in some instances have confiscated Federal Government is bound to redeem every my. Prices of many things are under their St. Louis has no nobly raised the standard of the entire income of property and totally de- portion of its issues which the public do not range in frugal specie-paying times before the reform. stroyed its marketable value. It is impossible that these evils should not react upon the the supply of currency and enacted exclusions prosperity of the whole country. The nobler against everybody else, it is bound to furnish motives of humanity concur with the material all which the wants of business require. The interests of all in requiring that every obstacle system should passively allow the volume of by fresh issues of fifteen millions of bank notes. be removed to a complete and durable recon- circulating credits to ebb and flow according to In the meantime the banks have been surrenciliation between kindred populations once un naturally estranged, on the basis recognized by the St. L uis platform, of the "Constitution of the United States with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies which engendered civil war," and in aid of a result so beneficent the moral influence of every citizen as well as every goveromental authority ought to be exerted, not alone to maintain their just equality before the law, but like wise to establish cordial, fraternal and without exciting the public imagination good will among citizens whatever their rice and color, who are now united in the one des iny of a common self-gov roment. If the duty shall be assigned to me, I should not fail to exercise the power with which the laws and the Constitution of our country clothe its Chief the St. Louis convention indicates as pro-Magistrate to protect all its c tiz ns, whatever vision for reserves and redemption. The best heir former condition, in every political and

per-onal right. Reform is necessary, declares the St. Louis convention; to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the na tional honor; and it goes on to demand a judi cious system of preparation by public econo mies, by official retrenchments, and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. The object demanded by the convention is a resumption of specie payments on the legal tender notes of the United States. That would not only restore the public credit and maintain the national honor, but it would establish a sound currency for the people. The methods by which this object is to be pursued and the means by which it is to be attained are disclosed by what the convention demanded in

th past. Resumption of specie payments by the Goveroment of the United States on its legal tender notes would establish specie payments by all the banks on all their notes. The official statements on the 15th of May show the amount of the bank notes was three bundred millions less twenty millions held by themselves. Against these two hundred and eighty complish the object with certainly and case, millions of notes the backs held one hundred that will inspire confidence, and encourage the and forty one millions of legal-tender notes, or reviving of business. The earliest time in which a little more than fifty per cent, of the amount; such a result can be brought about is the best, but they also held on deposit in the Federal Even when the preparations shall have been Treasury, as security for these notes, bonds of | matured the exact date would have to be chos-The health and moral condition of the city the United States with in gold about three cuts the would nave to be constituted the existing state of the United States with in gold about three cuts the reference to the then existing state of the undered and sixty millions, available and curtrade and credit operations in our own country,

rent in all the foreign money markets. In resuming, the banks, even if it were possible for all their notes to be presented for payment, would have five hundred millions of specie funds to pay two hundred and eighty millions of notes without contracting their loans to their cus omers or calling on any private debtor for payment. Suspended banks undertaking to resume have usually been obliged to collect from needy borrowers the means to redeem exessive issues and provide reserves. A vague idea of distress is, therefore, often associated with the process of resumption, but the conditions which caused distress in those former instances do not now exist. The Government has only to make good its promises and the banks can take care of themselves without dis tressing anybody. The Government is, there-

fore, the sole delinquent. The amount of the legal tender notes of the United States now outstanding is less than 370,000 000 of dollars of securities, and 34, 000,000 dollars of fractional currency. How shall the Government make these notes at all times as good as specie? It has to provide in reference to the sums which would be kept in use by the wants of business, a central reservoir of coin adequate to the adjustment of the temporary fluctuations of international bal ances, and as a guarantee against transient drains artificially created by panie or by speculation. It has also to provide for payment of for redemp ion, and such inconsiderable portions of the legal tenders as individuals, from time to time, as may desire to convert for special use as in order to lay by in coin their little stores of money.

To make the coin in the Treasury available for this reserve, to gradually strengthen and enlarge that reserve, and to provide for such other exceptional demands for coin as may arise does not seem to me to be a work of dif-1, 1865, to June 30, 1876 averaging nearly seventy-six millions a year, was eight hundred which six hundred and seventeen millions were the product of our own mines. To amass the current flowing out of the country, and by acquiring from the stocks which exist abroad, without disturbing the equilibrium of foreign what respect to whatever surplus of legal ten ders the want of business may fail to keep in draw. Even if they were to remain in their them desirable as investments, they would In a community where credit is so much used, fluctuations of values and vicissitudes in busimen, even before those beliefs conform to as

certained realities. The amount of the necessary currency, at a given time, cannot be determined arbitrarily, and should not be assumed upon conjecture. That amount is subject to both permanent and temporary changes. An enlargement of it which seemed to be individual, happened at the business; it fluctuates with considerable regularity at different seasons of the year. In aucirculating credits by which to make their purchases, and want these funds in currency capanumerous sellers. The additional need of currency at such times is five or more per cent. of the whole volume, and if a surplus beyond what is required for ordinary use does not happen to have been on hand at the money cen-

tres a scarcity of currency ensues and also a stringency in the loan market. It was in reference to such experiences that, in a discussion of this subject in my annual message to the New York Legislature of January 5, 1875, the sugestion was made that "the wish to use. Having assumed to monopolize | civil war. Vast masses of currency lie in the the ever-changing wants of business. It should dering about four millions a month, because imitate as closely as possible the natural laws they cannot find a profitable use for so many of

of trade, which it has superseded by artificial their notes. The public mind will no longer contrivances." And in a similar discussion in my message of January 4, 1876, it was said "that resumption should be effected by such measures as would keep the aggregate am unt of the currency self adjusting during all the process, without creating at any time an artificial scarcity, with alarms which impair confidence, contract the whole large machinery of credit and disturb the natural operations of business. Public economies, official retrenchments and wise finance are the means which resource is a reduction of the expenses of the government below its income, for that imposes no new charge on the people. It, however, the improvidence and waste which have conducted us to a period of falling revenues oblige us to and at no time alarming the public mind supplement the results of economies and retrenchment by some resort to loans, we should not hesitate. The government ought not to speculate on its own dishonor in order to save interest on its broken promises, which it still compels dealers to accept at a fictitious par. The highest national honor is not only right, but would be profitable. Of the public debt pine hundred and eighty five millions bear in terest at six per cent, in gold, and seventy-two millions at five per cent. A financial policy which should secure the highest credit, wisely vailed of, ought gradually to obtain a reduction of one per ct. in the interest on most of the loans. A saving of one per cent on the average would be seventeen millions a year in gold That saving, regularly lovested at four and a half per cent, would in less than thirtyeight years excinguish the principal. The whole seventeen hundred millions of funded debt might be paid by this saving alone, without cost to the people. The proper time for resumption is the time when wise preparations shall have ripened into a perfect ability to ac-

the course of foreign commerce, and the conduion of the exchange with other nations. The specific measures and the actual date are matters of detail, having reference to ever changing conditions. They belong to the domain of practical administrative statesmanship. The ciptuin of a steamer about starting from New York to Liverpool does not assemble a council over his ocean chart, and fix an angle by which to lash the rulder for the whole voyage. A human intelligence must be at the helm to discern the shifting forces of the waters and the winds; a human hand must be on the helm to feel the elements day by day, and guide to a mastery over them.

Such preparations are everything. Without them a legislative command fixing a day, an official promise fixing a day, are shams. They are worse; they are a spare and a delusion to all who trust them. They destroy all confi dence among thoughtful men, whose judgment will at last sway public opinion. An attempt to act on such a command or such a promise without preparation would end in a new sus pension. It would be a fresh calamity, prolific of confusion, distrust and distress. The act of January 14, 1875, enacted that on and after the let of January 1879, the Secretary of a civic revolution the first step in reform is the 1st of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the legal tender notes of the United States on pr sentation at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, in the city of New York. I authorized the Secsuch fractional currency as may be presented retary to prepare and provide for such resumption of specie payments by the use of any sur plus revenues not otherwise appropriated, and by issuing, in his discretion, certain classes of bonds. More than one and a half of the four years have passed and Congress and the Presi

to the government had on the 30th of June fallen to less than \$45 000 000 as against \$53,000. 000 on the first of January, 1875, and the availability of a part of that sum is said to be questionable. The revenus are talling faster than appropriations and expenditures are re-duced leaving the Pressury with deminishing or incumberts. Through this solemnity only duced, leaving the Preasury with diminishing resources. The Secretary has done nothing under his power to issue bonds. The legislative command, the official promise, fixing a day for resumption have thus far been barren. No practical preparations towards resumption have are now a present public calamity, but they and thirty two millions in the whole period, of been mide. There has been no progress. There have been steps backward. There is no necromancy is the operations of the Government. The homely maxims of every day life of official life. When a year and a half ago I are the best standards of its conduct. A debtor entered upon my present trust, it was in order ment. The homely maxims of every day life who should promise to pay a loan out of his surplus income and yet be seen every day spending all he could lay his hands on in riotous living, would lose all character for honesty and veracity. His offer of a new promise or his profession as to the value of the old promise use, and on which, in order to save interest, would alike provoke derision. The St. will be returned for redemption. They can be L uis platform denounces the fai are for paid or they can be funded. Whether they eleves years to m ke good the promise of continue as currency or be absorbed into the the legal-tender notes. It denounces the omisvast mass of securities held as investments is sion to accumulate any reserve for their remerely a question of the rate of interest they demption. It denounces the conduct which during eleven years of peace has made no advance toward resumption, no preparations for agree to pay on them a rate of interest making resumption, but, instead, has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhaustcease to circulate and tak their place with ing all our surplus income; and, while profess-Government, State, municipal and other corling to intend a speedy return to spice: payparate and private bonds, of which thousands ments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances of millions exist among us. In the perfect thereto. And, having first denounced the bar verted. We cannot afford the present magni ease with which they can be changed from cur- renness of the promise of a day of resumption, tional democratic convention at St. Louis as vertee. We cannot anora the present magnificent scale of taxotion." To the Secretary of the Treasury I said, early in 1865, "There is no royal road for a government more than for measures to remove a clearly ascertained surnot a permanent excess beyond the wants of sumption. It cannot be doubted that the sub- convention. The choice of such a body, pro- mon schools are safer under the care of all the and live within your income." I would give business. Even more mischievous would be stitution of a system of preparation, without in unced with such ususual upanimity, and accepte than upder the control of any party or any measure which affects the public imagina | the worthless promise of a day, without companied with so generous an expression of | sect. They must be neither sectarian nor partion with the fears of an apprehended scarcity. a system of preparation, would be the esteem and coefidence, ou ht to entweigh tisan and there must be neither division nor gain of the substance of resumption in merely personal desires and preferences of my misappropriation of funds for their support. exchange for its shadow. Nor is the denun lown. ciation unmerited of that improvidence which, in the eleven years since the peace, has conof these eleven years, or even less, would have not heartily endorse the platform of the con beginning of the civil war by a substituted use | uess and industries, though it has its principal with the purposes enunciated in that platform. of currency. It varies with certain states of cause in the enormous waste of capital occa- The institutions of our country have been soresioned by the false policies of our Government, has been greatly aggravated by the mismanagetumn, for instance, when buyers of grain and ment of the currency. Uncertainty is the pro- public affairs, which has shamed us before other agricultural products begin their opera- life parent of mischiefs in all business. Never leivilized mankind by unwise and partial legistions, they usually need to borrow capital or were its evils more felt than now. Men do lation. nothing because they are unable to make any calculation on which they can rely. They ble of being distributed in small sums among undertake no bing because they fear loss in departments of the government dishonesty, ra manufacturer dares not make fabrics which may not refund his ourlay. He shuts his tactory and discharges his workmen. Capitalists

> banks untouched. A year and a half ago legal tenders were at their largest volume, and the twelve millions since retired have been replaced accept shams. It has suffered enough from it lusions. An insincere policy increases distrust. An unstable policy increases uncertainty. The The people need to know that the Government is moving in the direction of ultimate safety and prosperity, and that it is doing so through prudent, safe and conservative methods, which will be sure to inflict no new sacrifice on the business of the country Then the inspiration of new hope and well founded confidences wil hasten the restoring processes of nature, and convention concludes its expression in regard to the currency by a declaration of its convictions as to the practical results of the system for prepa- reform. rations it demands, It says: "We believe such a system, well devised, and above all intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency. into a withdrawal of that master machine ry of credit by which seventy five per cent of all business transactions are performed -a system, open, pullic and inspiring general confidence, would, from the day of its adoption, bring healing on its wings to all our honored industries, set in motion the wheel- of commerce. manufactures and the mechanic arts restore employment to labor, and renew in all its natural sources the prosperity of the people." The Government of the United States, in my opinion, can advance to a resumption of specie payments on its legal tender notes by gradual and safe processes tending to relieve the present bu . iness distress. If charged by the people with the auministration of the executive offic I should deem it a duty so to exercise the powers with which it has been or may be inverted by Consress as best and soonest to conduct the country to that beneficent result-civil service reform. The convention justly affirms that reform is necessary in the civil service, necessary to its purification, necessary to its econome and its efficiency, necessary in order that the ordinary employment of the public business may not be "a prize fought for at the ballot box; a vention wise y added that "re orm is necessary, even more in the higher grades of the public service-President, Vice President, Julges, enators, Representatives, Cabinet officers. These and all others in authority are the peo-

their funds lie almost without interest.

below the natural limits of a reasonable econo-

eral Government—one is the prevalent and de-moralizing notion that the public service exists not for the business and benefit of the whole peo-ple, but for the interest of the effice helders who are in truth but the servants of the people. Under the influence of this pernicious error public employments have been multiplied, the num bers of these gathered into the ranks of the office holders have been steadily increased beyond any possible requirement of the public business, while inefficiency, peculation fraud and mal versation of the public funds from the high places of power to the lowest, have overspread the whole service like a leprosy. The other evil is the organization of the official class int a body of political mercenaries, governing the caucusses and dictating the nominations of their own party and attempting to carry the elections of people by undue influence and by immense corruption funds systematically collected from the salaries or fees of officeholders. The offi isl class in other countries, sometimes by its own weight and sometimes in alliance with the a-my, has been able to rule the unorganized masses, even under universal suffrage Here it has al ready grown into a gigantic power, capable of stifling the inspirations of a sound public opinion, and of resisting an easy change of administhe elevation of the standard by which the appointing power selects agents to execute official trusts. Next in importance is a conscientious fidelity in the exercise of the authority to hold to account and displace untrustworthy or inca pable subordinates.

formance of official trust must n t be sacrificed to the uses of the incumbents. After these immediate steps which will insure the exhibition of better examples we may wisely go on to the abolition of unnecess ry offices, and finally to dent have continued ever since to unite in acts which have legislated out of existence every possible surplus applicable to this purpose.

The coin in the Treasury claimed to belong might encourage delusive expectations if I withheld here the expression of my conviction that no reform of the civil service in this country will be complete and permanent until its Chief Magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for re election, experience having repeatedly exposed the can he to effectually delivered from his greatest temptation to misuse the power and patromage with which the Executive is necessarily charged Educated in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of the Republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs, I have for forty years, as a private citizen, fulfilled that duty. Though occupied in an unusual degree, during all that period, with the concerns vernment, I have never acquired the habit to consummate reforms to which I had already devoted several of the best years of my life. Knowing, as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for sound competency and held for fidelity in for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the public employ. I hope never again to see the Federal Administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking I: summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this wors, I shall endeaver, with God's help, to be the efficient restrument of their SAMUEL J. TILDES.

The public interest in an honest skillful ner-

THE LETTER OF GOV. HENDRICKS. The following is Governor Hendricks's letter

Indianapolis July 24, 1876. - Gentlemen have the toper to ackn whatge the receipt of your communication in which you have form ally notified me of my nomination by the na of a judicious system of preparation for re- | recognize and appreciate the high honor by the | trovery is an enemy to the schools.

It is with this feeling, and I trust also from a deep sense of public duty, that I now accept among his countrymen as a dangerous enemy sumed \$450,000,000, and yet could not afford | the nomination, and shall abide the judgment | to his country. to give the people a sound and stable currency. of my countrymen. It would have been impos-Five-and a half per cent, on the expenditures sible for me to accept the nomination if I could provided all the additional coic needful to re- vention I am gratified, therefore, to be able sumption and relief to business distress. The unequivocally to declare that I agree in the distress now felt by the people in all their busi- principles, approve the policies and sympathize ly tried by the exigencies of civil war, and since peace by a selfish and corrupt management of

Every industry and interest of the pople have been made to suffer, and in the executiv. everything they would attempt. They stop pacity and venality have debauched the public that peace and good order shall be preserved and wait. The merchant dares not buy for the service. Men known to be unworthy have been future consumption of his customers. The promoted, whilst others have been disgraced for fidelity to official duty. Public office has been made the means of private profit, and the country has been offended to see a class of men for the office of Vice President of the United cannot lend on security they consider safe, and | who boast the friendship of sworn | rotectors of | States. | Permit me in conclusion to express the State amassing fortunes by defrauding the my satisfaction at being associated with a carof enterprise who have credit or securities to public treasury and by corrupting the servants pledge will not borrow. Consumption has fallen of the people. In such a crisis of the history of the country I rejuce that the convention at achievements of reform. In his official career

Nothing can be well with our affairs until the public conscience, shocked by the enormous evils and abuses which prevail, shall have demanded and compelled an unsparing reforma tion of our national administration, in its head and its members. In such reformation the removal of a single officer, even the President, is comparatively a trifling matter if the system which he represents, and which has fostered rion which this country now needs, and if he him as he has fostered it, is suffered to remain.

The President alone must not be made the seapegoat for the enormities of the system which infects the public service and threatens the destruction of our institutions. In some respects I hold that the present executive has been the victim rather than the author of that vicious system. Congressional and party leaders have been stronger than the President. No one man could have created it and the removal of no one man can amend it. It is thoroughly prosperity will begin to return. The St. Louis | corrupt and must be swept remorselessly away by the selection of a government composed of elements entirely new and pledged to radical

The first w rk of reform must evidently be the restoration of normal operation of the constitution of the United States, with all its amendments. The necessity of war cannot be pleaded in a time of peace. The right of local self-government is guaranteed by the constituion of the Union, and must be everywhere restored and centralized. The almost personal imperialism which has been practiced must be done away or the first principles of the republie will be lost. Our financial system of expedients must be reform d. Gold and silver are the real standard of values, and our national currency will not be a perfect medium of exchange until it shall be convertible at the pleasure of the holder. As I have heretofore said, no one desires a return to specie payments more earnessly than I do, but I do not be leve that it will or can be reached in harmony with the interests of the people by artificial measures for contraction of the currency any more than I believe wealth or permanent property can be created by an inflation of the currency.

The laws of finance cannot be disregarded with impunity. The financial policy of the govers m nt, if indeed it deserves the name of policy at all, has been in disregard of those laws, and therefore has disturbed commercial brief reward of party zeal instead of posts of and business confidence as well as hindered rehonor assigned for proved competency and held turn to specie payments. One feature of that for fidelity in the public employ." The conponcy was the resumption clause of the act of 1875, which has embarrassed the country by anticipation of a compulsory resumption for which no preparation has been made, and without any assurance that it would be practical.

The repeal of that clause is necessary that the natural operations of financial laws may be

my 9

CREAM CRACKERS, English Snaps, Cornbit 1 and Soda Crackers, fresh, just received hi 1 and Soda Crackers, fresh, just received by [aug 3]

J. C. & E. MILBURN

RUFFS! RUFFS! RUFFS! from 20 cts. a d zen up, received this a m. aug 3

H. C. SLAYMAKER CO. policy was the resumption clause of the act of

Two evils infest the official service of the Fed- restored, that the business of the country may be relieved from its disturbing and depressing influence, and that a return to specie payments may be facilitated by the substitution of wiser and more prudent legislation, which shall mainly rely on a judicious system of public economies and official retrenchments, and above all on the promotion of prosperity in all the industries of the people.

I do not understand the repeal of the resump tion clause of the act of 1875 to be a backward step in our return to specie payments, but re covery of a false step, and although repeal may for a time be prevented, the determination of the democratic party on this subjet has now been distinctly declared. There should be no hindrances put in the way of a return to specie payments, "as -uch a hindrance," says the platform of the St. Louis convention, "is to denounce the resumption c'au-e of the act of 1875 and to demand its repeal.'

I theroughly believe that by public economy. by official retrenchments and by wise finance. enabling us to accumulate the precious metals, resumption at an early period is possible with out producing an "artificial scarcity of curreney" or disturbing public or commercial credit. and that these reforms, together with restoration of pure government, will restore general confidence, encourage the useful investment of capital, furnish employment to labor and relieve the country from paralysis of hard times.

With the industries of the people there have been frequent interferences. Our platform truly says that many industries have been impoverished to subsidize a few Our commune has been deg: aded to an inferior position on the high seas. Minutactures have been diminished, agriculture has been embarrassed, and the distress of the industrial classes demands that these things shall be reformed.

The burdens of the people must also be light ened by a great change in our system of public expenses. The profligate expenditures which inc eased taxation from \$5 per capita in 1860 to \$18 in 1870, tells its we sery of our need in fisca' r form Our treaties with foreign powers should be revised and amended in so far as they leave citiz as of foreign birth in any particular less secure in any country on earth than they would be if they had been born upon our own soil, and the iniquitous coolie system, which through the agency of wealthy companies imports Chinese boodmen and establishes a species of slavery, and interferes with the just reward of labor on our Pacific coast, should e utterly abolished.

In the reform of our civil service I most heartily indorse that section of the platform which declares that civil service ought not to be "subject to change at every election," and that it ought not to be made "the brief rew rel of party zeal," but ought to be awarded for sound competency and held for fidelity in the cruel and remorseless proscription for pelicical opinions which have disgraced the admin istration of the last eight years.

Bal as the civil service now is, as all kn w it has some men of tried integrity and provability. Such men and such men only, should be retained in office. But no man should be retained on any consideration who has prostuted his office to the purposes of partisan in timidation or compulsion, or who has furnished money to corrupt elections. This is done and has been done in almost every county of the land. It is a blight upon the morals of the country and ought to be reformed.

Of sectional contentions and in respect to our Likewise I regard the man who would arouse or foster sectional animosities and antagonisms

All the people must be made to feel and to know once more that there is established a purpose and policy under which all civizens of every condition, race and color will be seeme in the enjoyment of whatever rights the constitution and law- declare or recognize, and that in controversies that may arise the government is not a partisan, but within its con stitutional authority the just and powerful guardian of the rights and safety of all. The strife between the sections and between races will cease as soon as the power for evil is taken away from a party that makes political gain out of scenes of violence and bloodshed, and the constitutional authority is placed in the hands of men whose political welfare require everywhere.

It will be seen gentlemen that I am in entire accord with the platform of the convention by which I have been nominated as a candidate didate for the presidency who is first among his equals as a representative of spair and of as the executive of the great State of New York, he has in a comparatively short period reformed the public service and reduced the public burdens sa as to have earned at once the gratitude of his State and the admiration of

the country. The people know him to be thoroughly in carnest. He has shown himself to be posses sed of powers and qualities which fit him in an eminent tegree for the great work of reformashall be chosen by the people to the high office of President of the United States I believe that the day of his inauguration will be the beginning of a new era of peace, purity and properity in all departments of our government. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Alexandria, Va., Posteffice August 5, 1876. Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the list. If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office, in Washington Nelson Mrs Vinott

Beil, Joseph M Barrd, Mrs Margaret Calvert James L Carter, Miss Julia Doran, Miss Biddy Duron, T H Davis, Mrs Mary, col Hardy, Mrs Mary Hayman, Daniel Jackson lackson, Mrs Celia Jackson, Alfred Lloyd, M R Lloyd, H S

Spilman, EG Shaw, Smith Spriggs, Phobe, col Tibbs, Miss Sarah E Thompson, Naticalled Vincinth, Henry Wood, John, col White, Laura, col Washington, M, col Warzer, Wallace

Robinson, John Robey, N W

Stanton, Mrs Caroline

Milton, John W. N. BERKLEY, P. M. aug 5-lt

#### MARRIED. In Washington, August 1, 1876, at 8 15 p. in. at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr E G.

Wheeler, by Rev. Dr. Holmesd, NORMAN L. PRUITT, of Washington, formerly of Alexadria, Va., and MARGARET R. MURRAY, of Washington, D. C.

### DIED.

In Montgomery county, Md., this morning, SAMUEL MILLER, late of this city, in the 74th year of his age.

READY MIXED PAINTS of all the difference of the makes supplied at factory prices. Sample cards and estimates furnished upon sprangers. plication. JANNEY & CO